

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR

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A CLEAN SWEEP.

The people of Hawaii are to be congratulated upon the number of vigorous, virile young men who have come to the front in political life. It is good for the soul to see such men as George Carter, Kuhio, Jack Atkinson, Clarence Crabbe, Lorrin Andrews, Paul Isenberg, Will Harris, Frank Andrade, L. L. McCandless, W. F. Pogue, and a score of others who could be named, throwing their whole energies into practical politics, and giving tone to the political development of the day. Their energy had much to do with Republican success at the last election, and in their hands lies largely the current policy of the party. It is but natural that this younger element should want to be "doing things," but from the commanding position which they occupy in the party, it is also necessary that they should be conservative as well as energetic.

There is much general, and some specific talk going about town in favor of "a clean sweep" of office holders, in consequence of recent changes and developments. An afternoon paper names Marston Campbell and Henry Hapai as probable victims of the "clean sweep" policy.

There are some poor sticks in the public service, and the sooner they are pulled up the better; but the proposition that because the head of a department changes, or because one party elects its representatives to the legislature, therefore the working subordinates should be discharged to make room for friends of the successful political leaders is one of the most vicious excesses which has attached itself to American politics. It is a policy which tends to compel every public employee to become an "offensive partisan," rather than an efficient public servant. There is no denying that, other things being equal, a man who is active in promoting party welfare should have the preference over one who is indifferent thereto. Practical political efficiency requires it; but after all, the interests of the public and of the party are better served by an earnest, hard-working public servant attending to his business, than by one who is rushing around "whooping it up" at ward meetings.

If there are incompetent or unfaithful government employes in office, let them be removed by all means; but in the interest of enlightened and progressive government, let the sweeping process stop there.

So far as the general public are informed, both Marston Campbell and Henry Hapai are the kind of men who should be kept in office for the public good. The public works department has been energetic and systematic under Mr. Campbell as advisory and executive engineer; while Henry Hapai has commended himself to all observers by the prompt and courteous administration of his office. It is up to the young leaders of the party who have shown themselves so vigorous in action, to throw in their influence with the older and more conservative element, and hold the party to the conservative and wholesome principle that tenure of office in the civil service shall depend primarily upon merit and faithful performance of duty rather than political activity, of which principle Theodore Roosevelt is the chief exemplar and advocate.

PRACTICAL FORESTRY.

The forestry plan devised by the committee of the Planters' Association and the Governor, full details of which are published herewith, gives promise of being the most practical plan for the preservation of existing forests and the reforesting of the denuded hills of Hawaii of anything yet proposed.

The fact that such men as Messrs. Oiding, Forbes, Ross, Adams, Dillingham, Gogdale and von Tempsky are willing, at their own expense and without compensation, to prepare maps and descriptions of forest reservations and undertake to act as the forestry agents of the Government in their several districts is most hopeful, as it indicates the realization, not heretofore apparent, on the part of the representative people of this country, that something must be done and that speedily if our forests are to be preserved.

With an awakened and enlightened public opinion upon this subject and the active cooperation of representative and public spirited citizens there is every reason to believe that a strong forestry act can be passed at the meeting of the next legislature and that radical steps will be taken at an early date to protect and increase our forests.

Cooper.

Kepokai.

Fisher.

These are excellent names and they assure efficient, spotless and disinterested service. The Board of Public Works will now be put on a business basis; the Treasury will be honestly run; the auditing will audit. Now if Mark Robinson will take the one remaining vacancy, the secretaryship, Governor Dole will have an administrative body about him which he can respect and which will respect him.

A FRIENDLY WARNING.

The stockholders of the telephone company are our friends and neighbors. No one wishes them to spend money on their system unnecessarily; but "there is a withholding which leadeth to poverty." No better example of the truth of this adage ever existed than the course of the Tramway Company. It had the field to itself. The people of Honolulu did not want two street car companies. The legislature would not listen to granting a second franchise. On the contrary it voluntarily passed a law authorizing the Tram Company to install an electric system, and in a vain endeavor to get the company to act, extended the right to electrify for two years. Again the company failed to respond. The anomaly was presented of a progressive, growing American town of 40,000 inhabitants refusing to grant to its own citizens the right to build a modern street railway, and for years offering that privilege to an English corporation which stolidly and stubbornly stood on its right to run its out of date mule road in its own way, regardless of the protests, needs or desires of the people of Honolulu. Not wanting two street railroads; recognizing that Honolulu streets are too narrow and the business too small to warrant two systems, the people of this city were finally fairly goaded into building an efficient street railroad system of their own, in sheer self protection.

No sooner did the Tram Company management awake to the fact that there was danger of an electric railroad being built than they began to raise heaven and earth to build one themselves. They applied to the local legislature and to Congress for an electric franchise. They even bought an electric plant and started to install it without a franchise. The courts, Territorial and Federal, were filled with their petitions for injunctions to stop the building of the new road. They have already spent enough money in these vain endeavors to stop the new company to have largely paid for modernizing their own system; but all for naught. The Tram Company has had it day. Through sheer stupidity and stubborn parsimony it has thrown away its opportunity and a progressive company, responsive to the necessities of the situation, has taken its place.

IT BEHOOVES THE MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF HONOLULU TO STUDY WELL THIS LESSON AND ACT BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

The letter of President Roosevelt in answer to the protest of a citizen of Charleston, S. C., against the appointment of a negro to the position of collector of the port, is not only characteristic of the man but indicative of the position the Republican party must occupy if it would be of the highest service to the country. In the last named respect it rebukes the movement, in the Republican organization of certain southern States, towards an alliance with the whites against the blacks.

The President says plainly that while he will always endeavor to regard the legitimate feelings and wishes of the people of each locality, he "cannot consent to take the position that the door of hope, the door of opportunity, is to be shut upon any good man, no matter how worthy, purely upon the grounds of race and color." We may add to this that the South itself can as little afford to do it as the President; indeed, the Executive, as a politician, might make votes by courtesy to white prejudices, but the South, as a social and industrial body, must build up the negro or see him become, by the sheer increase of his mass, a more dangerous problem to deal with as the years go by. That is to say, if nine millions of ignorant negroes are hard to manage, how will a white population, which is not increasing in their ratio, manage eighteen millions?

The negro is in the South to stay and to keep out white labor immigration, the latter because of his wage scale and his adaptability to the peculiar vocations of the soil. He cannot be sent to Liberia; he cannot be induced to move either north or south. He is an American and as such does not care to live in an alien country; he is of semi-tropical blood and cannot thrive in a cold country. Moreover the South accepts him as a fixture and needs him to do its hard work. He is going to stay where he is and increase until, perhaps, his numbers will be greater than those of the whites. The question therefore is, shall he be trained for good citizenship or left to grow and gain strength and potency in bad citizenship?

He cannot be made a good citizen if the rights of citizenship are denied him. He is taxed, he is subject to military duty, he is equal to the white man before the law; he naturally feels that if he makes himself the equal of the white man mentally and morally, he has a right to participate with him in the higher duties and rewards of citizenship. But here white prejudice steps in and tells him he shall go no further. He may have a ladder of ambition but it must be a short one. Nothing could be better calculated than this to drive him back to barbarism. It is like telling a certain number of college students that, no matter how hard they may strive nor how much they may learn, they cannot hope for a degree. In that case they will not strive at all. They will get out of the college and become enemies of the institution. So with the negro. If higher citizenship is denied him, with all it implies, he will lapse into lower citizenship, and it is in that relation that he becomes a burden upon and a menace to white society. The South has expelled him from Congress, from State offices, from politics generally and the result is seen in its increasing peril from the black mass. Shall the Federal power join in and debarr him from such service as he may be fitted to render the public interests of the United States? President Roosevelt says no, and every true and unprejudiced friend of the southern people says no.

Let us paraphrase the words of Abraham Lincoln and say that the South cannot exist half slave and half free. There is, in the immense and growing negro population, the potential elements of great evil and great good. There is the material for a more dreadful upheaval than the French revolution, which was the work of a mob 100,000

strong; and there is the material for a sober, thrifty, God-fearing middle class which will produce men fitted in every way to mount higher—men like Frederick Douglas and Booker T. Washington. Which element shall be built up? It is for the South to say, not in the language of prejudice against color, but in the language of charity, of reason, of historical common sense and in full recognition of the danger that will come from taking a false step.

Yesterday after a futile effort to get a number from Central, the Advertiser was told in a querulous feminine voice, that it was "always kicking." The kind of customers appreciated by Central are those who do not ask for the same thing twice or who are color-blind and had just as soon have red as blue. The luckless person who wants what he pays for is considered much too fresh.

DANDRUFF WON'T WASH OUT.

The Germ that Causes It Has to be Destroyed to Cure Dandruff.

Many a woman spends an hour twice a week scouring her scalp, thinking scrubbing off the scurf will cure the dandruff. Two hours a week, at the age of 40 years, she has spent 200 days of 12 hours each or two-thirds of a year of her life, in that vain hope; vain, because you can't cure dandruff without killing the dandruff germ, and the only hair preparation on earth that will do that is Newbro's "Herpleide"—also a delightful hair dressing, and thoroughly antiseptic against all contagion from use of others' hair brushes. It is also a delightful hair dressing.

Heartless fellow: Wife—"Be sure to advertise for Fido in the morning newspapers." Next day the wife read as follows in the newspapers: "Lost, a mangy lap-dog, with one eye and no tail. Too fat to walk. Answers to the name of Fido. If returned stuffed, two pounds reward."—TH-Bits.

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF LIFE.

It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. A chronic dyspeptic, says an eminent English physician, is always on the verge of a mental upset. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear arising from the many ailments and diseases which are familiar to mankind. Like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude no one can number. You can see these people everywhere. For them life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Anemia, Nervous Debility, Scrofula, Throat and Lung Troubles, and all emaciating complaints and disorders. It's use helps to show life's brighter side. Dr. W. H. B. Aikins, of Canada, says: "I am pleased to state that the results from using it have been uniformly satisfactory." Every dose effective. "It cannot disappoint." At chemists.

Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather.

"It has been a long time since we have been without Hood's Sarsaparilla. My father thinks he could not be without it. He has been troubled with rheumatism since he was a boy, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine he can take that will enable him to take his place in the field." Miss Ada Dory, Sidney, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Remove the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can. Take them.

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